

The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

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HOW TO CALL TIMES-DISPATCH.
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and press rooms.

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1907.

Good habits are what will certainly
improve a man's fortune and reputa-
tion.—Steele.

Let There Be No Default.

Thursday next the canvass in behalf
of the new Y. M. C. A. building for Rich-
mond will end.

If the friends of the effort to supply
that crying need of our city succeed, a
great step forward for the better in our
social and moral life will have been taken,
and the benefits will be felt throughout
the city.

If the people of Richmond fail to re-
spond to this claim on their humanity,
not to say their moral intelligence, it will
be construed generally as an evidence of
deficiency in both, which will be mortify-
ing and injurious to her people.

An immense amount of work has been
done most cheerfully in the good cause,
and it will be a distinct loss to the city
for the workers to fall in their worthy
object.

Over 1,000 subscriptions have been made,
and the amount secured is just a little
over \$100,000.

The proportion of subscriptions for
sums of \$1.00 and over has been unusually
small, considering the population and
wealth of Richmond.

There are only two subscriptions of
\$5.00, and only two for sums greater than
\$3.00.

It is not too late to correct this omis-
sion, and to save to the fund the sub-
scriptions which are conditional upon
raising \$200,000.

We most earnestly hope that there will
be no default in this serious matter.

It is for the people of Richmond to
determine whether there shall be any
such default or not.

The Dog Police of Europe.

A friend calls our attention to an
article in the October Century on the
employment of dogs by the police de-
partments of European cities. It is
an article worthy of careful study and
consideration by Southern communities.
The experiment was first tried in Ghent
in 1899, and then in Antwerp, Mons,
Bruges and Ostend. Later the German
Minister of the Interior sent a police
commissioner into Belgium to investi-
gate for himself the merit of the dog
police. The report of the official as
to its efficiency and economy was so
striking that within three years 150
German corporations had also installed
dogs as auxiliary police. Now in
Austria, Hungary and Italy they are
extensively used.

The favorite dog for this work is
the big Belgian or French shepherd dog.
It is said that they are unmatched for
the world over for their endurance, bold-
ness, fidelity and intuitive instinct. The
dogs are chosen when about six months
old and put into training at police
headquarters. They are taught to re-
gard the policemen as their friends and
to be suspicious of every one else. They
are well fed and cared for, but are
never taken out except at night. They
are muzzled so that they can harm
no one, but they are ever on the alert
for criminals and all suspicious char-
acters, and are unerring in their scent.
The officer and the dog are comrades
and fast friends. They go on their
rounds together, and while the officer
stands guard the dog goes into the
alleys and vacant lots and smells out
the dark corners. If there is a bur-
glar or a sneak thief in hiding, the dog
is very apt to find him.

It takes about four months to train
a dog to be a good policeman, and the
longer he remains in the service the
better his work. Wherever tried the
police dogs have served the double pur-
pose of economy and efficiency.

As already intimated, there are pecu-
liar reasons why dogs would be ser-
viceable to the police departments of
Southern cities and counties, and we
direct the attention of all such police
officials to the subject. It is certainly
worth investigating.

A Protest.

Our Washington correspondent says
that many newspapers express the op-
inion that the time has come to run a
Southern man for President, and that
Daniel, of Virginia, is the man. His
quote a member of the Virginia Demo-
cratic Association as saying that the
association will in a short time take up
for consideration a proposition to launch
a Daniel boom. "It is proposed," he goes
on, "to endorse him for the Democratic
nomination next year, and to have
Democratic organizations all over Vir-
ginia follow suit. Delegates to the next
national convention would be instructed
for Senator Daniel, and he would go into

the convention with the delegation from
his own State as the nucleus to which
delegations from other Southern States
could rally. It is believed by the ad-
vocates of the nomination of Senator
Daniel that other Southern delegates will
be glad to rally to the support of Vir-
ginia's candidate."

We hasten to assure the Lynchburg
News and other esteemed contemporaries
in interest that The Times-Dispatch has
nothing whatsoever to do with this sec-
tional movement. It is ill-timed, un-
democratic and dangerous, and it should
be throttled. Come on, brethren, and
let's kill the dam thing before it gets
loose.

Roosevelt to the Rescue.

President Roosevelt shakes his big stick
at Oklahoma and warns the Constitutional
Convention that the railroads must have
a square deal. No wonder the Presi-
dent is alarmed. He turned loose his
dogs of war and set them after the
railroads; now he finds it hard to call
them off. It has become so popular to
fight the railroads that if somebody does
not call a halt there will be danger of
a wreck far more disastrous than any
which has yet occurred. Look at the
railroad earnings from week to week.
In most cases a considerable increase in
gross is reported, but in almost every
instance there is an alarming decrease
in net earnings. With an advance in the
price of all sorts of materials and labor,
there must be a corresponding increase in
the cost of operation. Yet there is a
cry all the way from California to Vir-
ginia and from Florida to Canada for
lower rates. Some are arguing that a
reduction in rates would not hurt the
railroads. If that were true, would
railroad managers have to be compelled
by law to reduce their tolls? The thing
is absurd on its face. A reduction in
rates certainly means a reduction in net
revenue, and the people may well con-
sider how much more the railroads can
afford to lose without getting into finan-
cial difficulties. It is very easy to con-
vert a profit into a loss.

We may smash the railroads if we
like, but when we do we will smash pros-
perity. Regulate the railroads? Certainly.
Prohibit rebates? Certainly. Make them
serve the public interest? Certainly. But
do not destroy them or make the opera-
tion of them so unprofitable that nobody
will care to invest in their securities. We
must never forget that the railroads are
in themselves our most important and
most extensive industries. We can no
more afford to destroy or cripple them
than we can afford to destroy or cripple
the machine shops, the cotton mills or any
other industry. It is time for the people
to pause and consider.

Mr. Bryan's Platform.

A story comes out of Washington to
the effect that Mr. Wm. J. Bryan is
soon to write a series of articles, in
which he will put himself on record
upon what the Democratic platform of
1908 should be. It is understood, says
the Washington correspondent of the
Baltimore Sun, that Mr. Bryan in these
articles will advance some new and per-
haps startling theories of government.
Those of his friends who take exception
to his plans contend that the political
effect upon himself and his party can
only be harmful. They argue that if
Mr. Bryan takes extreme ground, to
which his party may not follow him,
manifestly he will be in danger of elimi-
nating himself as a factor in the next
Democratic National Convention, while
if, on the other hand, there is anything
of real political value in his new theories
he will, by such premature publication,
simply give the Republicans an opportu-
nity to steal the desirable features of
his platform, as he claims they have
done in the past.

It may not be good politics for Mr.
Bryan to take the public into his confi-
dence thus early in the game, but it
would be quite becoming in him to do so.
He has already announced that he is a
candidate for the Democratic nomination,
and many say that his nomination is a
foregone conclusion. Therefore, it seems
to us that it would be a public service
for Mr. Bryan to proclaim his platform
as early as possible, and let the Demo-
cratic masses know where he stands.
And he is just the man to do it. He is
never afraid to speak his mind.

As will be seen from a news story pub-
lished elsewhere, the owners of the Met-
ropolitan Opera House of New York have
put the ban on the disgusting opera
"Salome," and there will be no other
performance of it at that place of amuse-
ment.

It is said that the daughter of Mr. J.
P. Morgan was instrumental in calling
the opera off, and in so doing she has
done a noble service for art and for
public morals.

The Nashville American no longer re-
gards Solomon as the wisest man who
ever lived. Of course. Since Solomon's
day we have produced Theodore Roose-
velt, William J. Bryan, and others.

"Where to-day are the descendants of
George Washington?" asks a Western
editor. As though G. W. was not the
father of his country.

New York society is in a position now
to take its choice between "Salome" and
the Thaw trial—Chicago Tribune.

And it is taking both.

At this writing the snow is coming down
handsomely—which shows how snow differs
from some of Richmond's citizens.

Investigating Mr. Harriman is like look-
ing the stable-door after the horse has
been stolen.

Speaking of skyscrapers, what's the
matter with the High School building?

A Clear Identification.

A traveler in Norway stopped at a
small town and put up at the city hotel.
He remained more than one day and
suddenly remembered that he had not
registered.
According to the proprietor he explain-
ed the situation and was assured that
his name had been registered for him.
As the visitor had not given his name he
was somewhat curious to see the re-
cord. "Mr. Russian," he was asked, "con-
fess, did you come from Warranda?"
The hotel clerk had copied the descrip-
tion of the traveler from his trunk—
Pole News.

Borrowed Jingles

The Domestic Rest Cure.

"The drama has no future in this
country until we learn to tolerate a
tired business man," says Bronson
Howard.
When he'd labored all day in his stren-
uous way
After dinner he longed for delights,
Such as musical crimes and nursery
rhymes
And a lullaby hummer in his
"Ah, where shall I go for a rest-giving
whisper?"
With nothing of brain-fag to view?
Shall I go to see "Slush" or the drama
called "Mush,"
Or the comedy called "Tat-Too?"
"I long to be smoothed of my troubles
and soothed
By a play of pink piffle—don't you?"

He loathed Maeterlinck, for he caused
him to think;
He loathed Bill Shakespeare, he said;
He scorned at the hero of Mr. Plump;
And Shaw gave him pains in the
head.
But when from the "drops" two fat
comedy-cops
Made music with slapsticks-on-vest,
While the chorus displayed a George
Colman briguee
He cried, "Good! I'm getting a rest.
There's nothing in fact like a knock-
about act
To give a poor fellow a rest."
But after the show then the rest-
seekers go
Like mad to some gilded cafe
Quite dead-and-alive, and their nerves
to revive.
They dabble in liquor frappe,
Then, when the champagne has died at 2:30
A. M.,
When their faded demonaurs attest
How unmental death has outwitted
them quite—
By Jove, they've been out for a rest!
Which is often the way when you go to
a play.
For the purpose of getting a rest.
—Life.

MERELY JOKING.

A Polite Term For It.
"Papa, what does andes mean?" "It's the
polite word for hell, my son. And papa,
is there any polite word for heaven?"
—Judge.

A Man-Like Oversight.
"I learned that the performance was no
good, so I did not get the matinee tick-
ets as you wished," responded the show-
man, who had proceeded to light up an El
Flor de Skunk Cabbage.—Washington Jour-
nal.

Wags Meet.
"Plenty of war in Warsaw," remarked the
journalist. "Yes, and that other town
is having dead loads of trouble," respon-
ded the other, who had just finished a
new dress to show off, does it?—Houston
Post.

Orish.
Mike: "So poor old Timmy's dead, eh?
When did he die?" Pat: "Oh, he's
lived till to-morrow, he'd bin dead just
a week."—Pick-Me-Up.

Presumably.
"Chicago Man: 'We have done away with
horse cars in Chicago.' New York Man: 'I
suppose you still hold on to the straps, how-
ever?'"—Yonkers Statesman.

Just by the Looks of It.
"I feel kind of discouraged since I got the
doctor's certificate," said a man who had
suddenly to be proclaimed as "richer than
Croquetier."—Kansas City Star.

The Mayor of Boston is charged with mis-
quoting Emerson. It is hoped the people will
calm and let the law take its course.—
Milwaukee Sentinel.

Narrow-gauge librarians continue, by loud
roar, to insist that certain books among
those not fit to read them.—Boston Herald.

Every animal in Denmark is made to pay
a profit. Wonder what they would do over
there with our street car dogs?—Los Angeles
Times.

In connection with the Kingston incident,
it would appear that some of England's
leading men are very poor hands
indeed.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

One of the President's chief characters
is stern determination to finish what he
starts. His present undertaking is the
Senator from the Buckeye State.—Louisville
Courier-Journal.

COMMENT OF VIRGINIA EDITORS.

While this seems drawn to a conclusion, it
is none too much so. Indeed, there will be
many to think that it falls short of what
the case clearly demands. Without the spirit of submission
to rules among the Y. M. C. A. cadets, and
without the power of the authorities of the institution,
it utterly fails to answer its purpose.
The duty of the parent is to see that the
child is properly disciplined, and that the
source of discipline is not a source of pride
to the State of Virginia.—Lynchburg News.

A Bad Combine.
Franklin county, after a lapse of over a
year, started the county last week with an
atrocious murder. Whiskey and bad women
were the chief factors in the crime. The
county is a bad place, and the people who
have the well-being of Franklin county
at heart should pray to God that vice and
lawlessness in every form may be eliminated
from our midst.—Franklin Chronicle.

One Thing Settled.
Mr. Charles Francis Adams told the simple
truth when he said that the South was not
whipped, but starved, into surrender. When
our supplies from the outside were cut off we
were compelled to quit fighting, because we
were out of the means of support.—Richmond
Times-Dispatch.

That's a fact that all the world now con-
cides in. It seems to be a fact of the first
importance, and it is being repeated by
the press.—Salem Times-Register.

To Equalize Taxes.
The proposition suggested by us in the
past for a board of assessors, who shall
determine the average rates at which
the different counties of the State shall
be assessed, also the live stock in
those counties, leading to the local com-
missioners of the revenue, and the assess-
ment of the real estate and personal prop-
erty in the different counties, and have an
eye to the income tax, if that should
prove advisable or possible. Our ideas along
this line may be a little crude, but we be-
lieve they are feasible, and promise a better
solution to the present problem of uneven
taxation than is afforded by the existing
laws.—Blackstone Courier.

Spain is having millions of nickel coins
made in Germany.

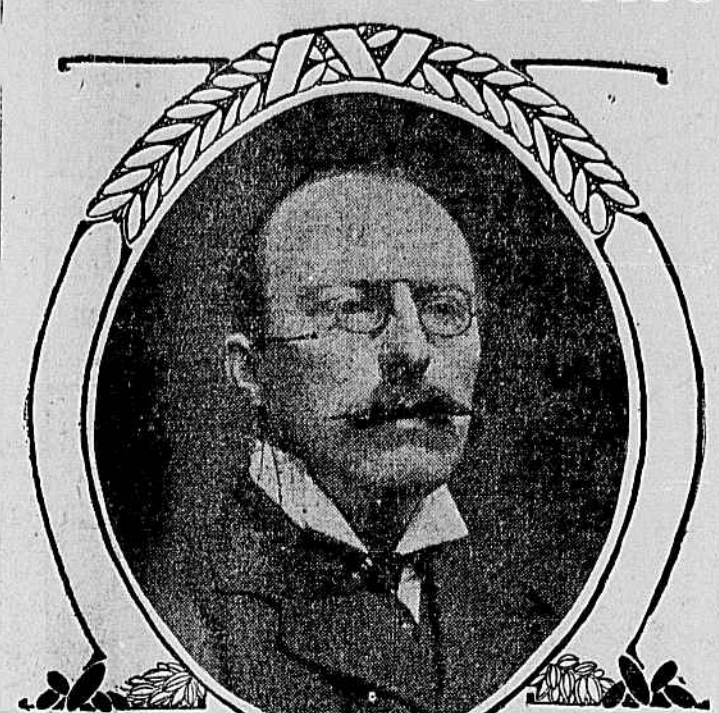
Among Great Britain's paupers are 36,000
deaf and over 100,000 blind.

The deer really weeps, its eyes being pro-
vided with lachrymal glands.

Ibsen's son has placed on the poet's grave
a granite obelisk about sixteen feet high.
Germany's increase of population in the
years 1898 to 1905 was 18 per cent.; France's
2 per cent.

The flesh of alligators, it is said, tastes
very similar to veal, and is regarded as a
delicacy by many people in India.
Billy Sunday, the baseball evangelist, told
a Minnesota newspaper that he would
"fight sin till hell froze over, and then chase
the devil across the ice."
Jacques Lebaudy, the self-styled emperor
of Sahara, is said to be quietly making a
tour of the United States. He was seen in
Boston a short time ago.
Acco H. Tripp, of Jacksonville, Fla., is
believed to be the only man in America who
can boast of having a mahogany sidewalk
in front of his residence. He is eighty-six
years old, and a native of Pennsylvania,
from which State he emigrated in 1851.
Isaac Seligman, the well-known New York
banker and real-estate dealer, was asked re-
cently why Jews invariably succeed, and
his reply was: "My people keep their heads
down, work hard and spend their spare time
in their homes."

CITY'S EMPLOYEES LEBAUCH POLITICS



One of Worst Results of Glasgow's Trial of Municipal Socialism.

Under the Wholesale Municipal Ownership Scheme, the Job-Holders
Form an Immense Machine to Keep Themselves in Office and
Suck the Treasury Dry—Taxpayers Foot the Bills
and Debts Pile Up Appallingly.

BY S. FRED HOQUE.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, October 29.
—There is an increasing trend
of public sentiment here against
the interference by municipal em-
ployees in legislation affecting the man-
agement of Glasgow's reproductive under-
takings.

One result of municipal socialism is the
organizing of a great army of city em-
ployees to do political work. It enters
into every municipal campaign. The employees
as an organization work only for those
candidates who pledge themselves to "sup-
port bills having for their object shorter
hours, raises in pay and an increase in
the number of city employees."

The officers of the organization are seek-
ing persistently for other enterprises in
which the city may embark. They care
little whether the undertakings are suc-
cessful or failures so long as they place
more voters on the city's pay roll; the
greater the force of municipal employees
the greater its power for making that
force even larger.

Common sense teaches that such a policy
can lead only to financial disaster,
but this army is not building for the
future of Glasgow. Not one city employee
in a thousand owns Glasgow real es-
tate, and when the crash comes they
will simply move on to some city that
has not been so cursed by municipal so-
cialism as poor old Glasgow.

Two years ago then Lord Provost Sir
Francis Macfarlane denounced at a
public meeting the activities of mu-
nicipal employees in ward politics. He
exposed the "system" and advocated the
disfranchisement of all city employees.
This speech cost him his seat in the
council, but it set the people of Glasgow
to thinking.

To-day there are hundreds of men of
affairs in Glasgow advocating the dis-
franchisement of every man on the
city pay roll. They agree that it is
the only way to preserve the public's
credit.

"If Glasgow is to continue to operate
its gas and electric plants and its tram-
ways we must, for our own protection,
disfranchise every man employed by
those departments," was the cry. "We
will form ourselves into a political
ring that is worse than your Tammany."

This remarkable assertion was made to
me this week by Arthur Kay, president
of Arthur & Co., the largest commercial
house in Glasgow.

This company is a wholesale exporter
of tweeds, plaid and other Scotch fab-
rics. It is the second heaviest tax-
payer in the city, excepting the railroad
companies. If municipal ownership
were reduced to a bare minimum, the
cost of power this company would be
one of the chief beneficiaries. But I
found Mr. Arthur & Co. have found almost
every other business man here, radically
opposed to wholesale municipal trading.

RAY-PAYERS ALARMED.
Mr. Kay is president of the Ratepayers'
Federation, an organization of citizens
forced into politics for the protection of
business and property. Members of this
organization and of the Citizens' Union
are compelled to expend several thou-
sands yearly opposing in Parlia-
ment wildcat speculations of the Munici-
pal Socialists. Fortunately for its
business interests Glasgow is required
by the Scotch law to secure from Parlia-
ment authorization to borrow in new
municipal trading enterprises.

These organizations employ solicitors
to present the ratepayers' side of the
municipal socialism question before the
parliamentary committees. As tax-
payers they also have to contribute to-
ward the ridiculously high salaries that
the city pays to solicitors who present to
Parliament the case of the "Progressive"
administration.

Mr. Kay prefaced his interview by say-
ing: "Broadly speaking, I am opposed to
municipal trading. I believe that a city
should own its water; but municipal trad-
ing becomes opposed to justice as soon
as it burdens, or takes power to burden,
one class of citizens in order to benefit
another, no matter how poor or how rich
either class may be."

When Glasgow was first taken over by the
corporation of Glasgow exercises the
same economy in operating the tram-
ways that would be exercised by a private
company, provided the private company
should pay the same wages and give
equal service.

"Certainly, I do not," was the prompt
answer. "There are extravagances in the
number of men employed and in the pur-
chase of material which any private com-
pany could and would avoid. In this
alone a private company could effect
savings of at least £200,000 a year. It
might save four or five times that
amount."

"In saying this I do not mean to criti-
cize the present administration. Lord
Provost Blandin is one of our highest
type of citizens. He is honest and effi-
cient, and is doing the best he can for
the city. I refer to the 'system' under
which he is compelled to work."
"I suppose you people in America im-
agine that because we own our electric

light and power plants the city can fix
the price of electricity. It is not the cor-
poration of Glasgow, but the baron of the
Scottish coal fields that fixes the rate that
we must pay for our light and power.
The city buys its coal from the lowest
bidder. It is the price of the gas and
the electricity. The price of these prod-
ucts must be regulated by the price of
the fuel. When the companies corner the
coal and send prices higher, naturally the
price of gas and electricity must increase
in the same proportion."

"A great deal of the capital that was
formerly invested in private gas com-
panies, in Scotland is now in the coal
fields."

I told Mr. Kay that Los Angeles has
nothing to fear from the coal barons,
that all our gas and electricity are
made from oil.

"And I believe," he said, with a
quizzical smile, "that there is a man of
the name of Rockefeller interested in
the oil industry in your country."

DEBTS APPALLING.
I asked Mr. Kay about the taxes and
the municipal debt of Glasgow and
whether municipal trading is doing
anything toward reducing the rates.
"If we were securing lower rates and
better service by reason of municipal
trading I should be one of its
warmest supporters," he replied, "but
we get neither. Our municipal debt is
increasing out of all proportion to the
increase in rateable value, and our
taxes are mounting upward by leaps
and bounds."

Here are a few statistics that may
be of value to you in your investi-
gations. The cumulative debt imposed for
municipal purposes only for the year
1871-1888 on rentals at £10 and up was
£187,185. The cumulative debt for the
same rate this year is three shillings
five pence, a horizontal increase of
fifty per cent. We receive nothing free
now that we did not get then, and the
ratio of improvement is at least no greater
than that of other cities I have visited.

Certainly that prospect is not calcu-
lated to entice one in favor of mu-
nicipal trading.

"In 1890-1891 the municipal debt of
Glasgow was £5,940,131; the assessable
rental then was £2,455,510. For
1905-1906, the assessable rental value
had increased to £5,589,941, and the
municipal debt to £14,940,131.
"This means that while the assessable
rental has increased 50 per cent, the
municipal debt has increased 250 per
cent."

"As an owner of freehold property in
Glasgow I am not pleased at the prospect."

On the following afternoon I returned
to Mr. Kay's office to ask some questions
about Glasgow's peculiar method of pay-
ing, or rather not paying, its bills. I
discovered some puzzling facts about the
manner of making interest and sinking
payments on bond issues.

"I have noticed," said Mr. Kay, "that
the Scotch style of issuing and redeem-
ing bonds is puzzling to you Americans.
Frankly, I will say that ours is not a
system that you could follow with profit.
Your plan of paying the interest and re-
deeming the bonds in so many equal
annual instalments is an excellent one,
ranging from thirty to eighty years, and
are redeemable, principal and interest,
at the expiration of that time. If fifty-
year bonds are issued to cover the cost
of a certain enterprise, say public mar-
kets, that department must pay aside
each year one-fiftieth of the principal
and interest. But this money does not
go to redeem the bonds. It is placed in
a general fund and can be reinvested
in other enterprises."

"Certainly, money is always rolling around
in Glasgow; we never pay off any debt
at all; we simply use our sinking fund
to reduce our borrowing. Thus we find
that the money gets lent out in all kinds
of adventures, some good and some
doubtful."

"Next year a bond issue of £1,000,000
falls due, but there is no money in the
redemption fund to meet this obligation.
It has been paid into the loans fund and
reinvested in other enterprises. It is
not until the new year begins that the
taxpayer has made some inquiries of
the City Councilors as to the manner in
which they expect to meet this obliga-
tion. They say that they shall not at-
tempt to recover the money; that it
would be practically impossible to do so,
but that they shall vote another issue of
£1,000,000 to raise the money to pay off
the old debt."

"I think your people will agree with
me that this is not a policy to recom-
mend."

"It is not a new experience in Glas-
gow for municipal undertakings to prove
partially unproductive, to come on the
rates, to be brought by a guarantee clause upon
the rates. We have given to our coun-
cillors the most sweeping powers, and we
are beginning to realize that there may
come a day when our representatives

SCHOOL boys and girls need

Scott's Emulsion. Class-

room work impairs their vitality.
Passing from heated rooms into raw
penetrating winds, they often fall a prey
to coughs and colds.

Scott's Emulsion makes
healthy fat, and rich blood to nourish
their growing bodies. It repairs and
increases their vital powers. It enables
them to withstand the cold winds.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. AND \$1.00.

Poems You Ought to Know.

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours
with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for
refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Eliot
Norton.

No. 1000.

Deadly Kisses

By RONSARD.

Other selections from this author, his portrait, autograph and biographical sketch,
have already been printed in this series.

Ah! take these lips away; no more,
No more such kisses give to me.
My spirit faints for joy; I see
Through mists of death the dreamy shore,
And meadows by the water-side
Where all about the Hollow Land
Fare the sweet singers that have died,
With their lost ladies, hand in hand;
Ah! Love, how fearless are their eyes,
How pale their lips that kiss and smile!
So mine must be in little while
If thou wilt kiss me in such wise.

This series began in The Times-Dispatch Sunday, Oct. 11, 1906. One is published each day.

People Seen in Public Places

Democrat in Richmond are sorely
grieved at the fall of Senator Joseph W.
Bailey, of Texas, and the sorry attitude
in which the erstwhile brilliant Demo-
cratic leader finds himself at present, is
the subject of much comment around
the hotel lobbies and public places.

Two reasons are assigned for the
deep regret which is felt here concern-
ing Senator Bailey's plight. The one is
his widespread popularity and un-
questioned ability, and the other the
fact that heretofore, the scandals rot